

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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COLOMBIA, CHILE, ECUADOR, PERU ISSUE STATEMENT ON SEA STAND

PA190246 Paris AFP in Spanish 0149 GMT 19 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Santiago, 18 Aug (AFP)--The governments of Colombia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru today expressed their protest over the U.S. decision to disregard the 200-mile territorial waters limit. The foreign ministries of the four countries of the southern Pacific released a joint statement here today. The document affirms that the U.S. stand recognizing only 3 miles as territorial waters "appears to be inspired for aggressive purposes."

"Within the current state of development of the new Law of the Sea, any attempt to disregard the validity of new institutions whose primary expression is contained in the Santiago Declaration on the 200-mile maritime zone is unheard of." "The protest of the countries of the southern Pacific zone"--the note added--"is made on this occasion as another expression of the existing solidarity among its members in defense of the rights and interests of their peoples." The South American foreign ministers who signed this statement added also their intention to "reject any type of pressure or threats which hinder or prevent the negotiations underway" at the Law of the Sea Conference in Geneva.

LATIN AMERICAN PRESIDENTS TO MEET IN PANAMA 1 OCTOBER

PA201209 Paris AFP in English 0414 GMT 20 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Cartagena, Colombia, Aug 19 (AFP)--A summit meeting of presidents of democratic Latin American countries will be held on Oct 1 in Panama City, Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala announced here today. The Colombian leader added that some European leaders had also been invited to the gathering, but did not say which ones. He said the summit meeting had been organized by Panamanian President Aristides Royo in conjunction with the first anniversary of his country's signing a new treaty with the United States governing the Panama Canal. President Turbay Ayala said that the meeting would discuss an extensive agenda with enormous repercussions on the economic and political future of all Latin America. Among the topics are coordination of programs for helping in reconstruction of Nicaragua, the future of the Andean Pact, restructuring of the Latin American Free Trade Association, and revision of the new treaty granting Panama sovereignty over the canal.

Leaders Accept Invitations

PA211445 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 21 Aug 79 p 1 PA

[Excerpt] Panama will host "a sort of mini-summit conference" on Oct 1, a presidential press spokesman announced yesterday.

"Several invitations have been extended and so far there have been confirmation from Organization of American States Secretary General Alejandro Orfila, former Costa Rican President Daniel Oduber, Spain's Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, and Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo," presidential spokesperson Sandra Montenegro said.

She added that President Aristides Royo will personally invite Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay when they meet Wednesday at Monteria, capital of the Colombia Department of Cordoba, near the border with Panama.

Also invited have been American author Graham Greene and his Colombia colleague Gabriel Marquez, Ms Montenegro said.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. RECALLED FOR CONSULTATIONS

PY211241 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0315 GMT 21 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Aug (NA)--Foreign Ministry sources reported tonight that Jorge Aja Espil, Argentine ambassador to the United States, has been recalled to Buenos Aires and that he will meet tomorrow with Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor. According to these same sources, Ambassador Aja Espil has been summoned to discuss matters regarding U.S.-Argentine relations in view of the situation which ensued after Argentina issued a protest over a recent statement issued by Department of State spokesman Thomas Reston that was considered harmful to Argentina's national sovereignty.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE REJECTS U.S. 'INTERFERENCE'

PY212311 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2250 GMT 21 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Aug (TELAM)--The Argentine Foreign Ministry tonight issued the following communique:

The Ministry of Foreign Relations and Worship has learned of the new remarks made by the U.S. State Department spokesman on the status of human rights in Argentina. The national government is perfectly aware of its powers and responsibilities and does not need the opinions or advice of foreign states to conduct its domestic affairs. Consequently, it rejects interference which only serves to disrupt bilateral relations.

PAPER ASSESSES DETERIORATION OF RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PY 210017 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 19 Aug 79 p 3 PY

[From the "Politics and Labour" column by James Neilson: "Another Nasty Turn in U.S.-Argentine Relations"]

[Text] It was sheer bad luck, from the military government's point of view at any rate, that its period in power largely coincided with the first, and possibly the only, presidential term of Jimmy Carter. Certainly relations between Videla and the Nixon administration would have been much more amiable than they have been between Videla and the Carter officials.

Last week these relations got particularly nasty following the reaffirmation of the well-known U.S. stand on sea limits (the Argentine Foreign Ministry claimed it was "stupefied" by the U.S. approach) and an official State Department comment on the police raids against the offices of several human rights organizations here. After Tom Reston expressed his "surprise" at the turn of events Interior Minister Albano Harguindeguy responded with a blistering tirade, suggesting Reston was a fool or a liar, or both, and attacking U.S. meddling in Argentine affairs.

Last week's sudden deterioration in U.S.-Argentine relations came after several months of relative cordiality. Both incidents were due to the monumental diplomatic blunders by the groggy Carter government rather than anything the Argentine authorities said or did. Everybody is perfectly aware that the U.S. does not recognize territorial claims over bits of water more than three miles from anyone's coasts, but it is one thing when this is expressed in the colourless jargon of international lawyers and quite another when orders are sent out to U.S. warships and planes to make the U.S. position unmistakably clear.

Everybody is equally aware that the U.S. administration regards the Argentine human rights mess with marked distaste, as it is perfectly entitled to do, but this does not justify from-the-hip judgements on each and every thing that happens here. The U.S. authorities, if they want to help, should try to get things right.

There was nothing at all illegitimate about the raids ordered by Judge Martin Anzoategui on the headquarters of the Permanent Assembly for Human Rights, the Ecumenical Movement, or the League for the Rights of Man if he suspected some crime incitement to give false testimony had been cooked up in these places and he wanted to get his hands on some essential evidence. Anzoategui, in fact, has almost certainly done the human rights movement here a great service, because for the first time since the coup, reports of their activities, often tendentiously presented but presented nonetheless, are regularly appearing in the local press. Given the long refusal of so many people even to notice there was any human rights problem at all, this is all to the good. Judge Anzoategui has, wittingly or not, unlocked a door that many people wanted to keep closed forever. Now that it is open, moreover, it is likely to stay that way.

HERALD CALLS RESTON STATEMENTS 'EXPLOSIVELY POLITICAL'

PY211952 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 21 Aug 79 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "Defuse the Time Bomb"]

[Text] The explosive issue which has hung threateningly over Argentina since allegations that people were disappearing were made shortly after the coup has now burst into the open. It could not possibly have happened in a worse way. The tragic terrorist war which, combined with an inept government, pushed Argentina to the brink of the abyss, has left gaping wounds. The country needs time to heal itself and the forthcoming visit of the Human Rights Commission of the Organization of American States promises to be an important stage in a painful cure by forcing every one of us to come to terms with what has happened. The vicious, ruthless and bloodthirsty assault on Argentine society launched by subversive lunatics was not defeated by observing rules that were continually and systematically violated by the terrorists. The security forces were forced to adopt extreme measures to defend society and the government itself has admitted that the high price paid for victory has included excesses--the result of contamination by the terrorists. It is important for the country to address this problem and to do everything possible to ease the suffering of the relative of at least 5,000 people who have been left in limbo, not knowing whether their loved ones are alive or dead. The Human Rights Commission can be a great help in taking this difficult step because the findings of this distinguished and respected hemispheric body would enable people who are today ignorant of the facts or who manage to ignore them, to face up to the truth.

The danger in the statements attributed to Mr Reston, the U.S. State Department spokesman, is that they could cause a confrontation which could make it well nigh impossible to defuse the time bomb ticking away so close to the heart of Argentina. While it may be true--although few people sympathetic with the government will believe it--that the U.S. Government's highly provocative interference in Argentine affairs is prompted by humanitarian concern, the result could well be a hardening of hearts in Argentina towards a deep human tragedy. Mr Reston's statements have been explosively political, and patently dictated by the failure of the U.S. foreign policy in Iran and Nicaragua. In not wanting to make the same mistakes, the U.S. is in danger of falling into error once again.

Argentina's problem bears no comparison with Iran or Nicaragua although it must be said that unless the sequels of terrorism--the disappearances, the unexplained detentions, the abuse of the law--are eradicated the situation here could become progressively more tense and potentially explosive. Argentina's problem is coming to terms with a terrible period of history, too recent to analyze properly, too painful to discuss coolly and too awful to contemplate for long.

We need help from our friends to face a terrible reality and to respond with human compassion to the anguish that has been the country's sad lot for almost a decade now. Mr Reston's suggestion that unacknowledged prisoners--presumably the "disappeared"--may be killed seems too terrible to believe; but unless the fate of the missing people--and it is estimated that files on the government itself contain at least 5,000 cases denounced by relatives--is made known, the country will know no peace. An act of military courage, demanding more valour than the war against subversion itself, will be required. And understanding--not lurid allegations, for where is Mr Reston's evidence?--from Argentina's friends will be necessary too.

LA NACION: YOUNG RESIGNATION 'TARNISHES CARTER IMAGE'

FY220000 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 18 Aug 79 p 6 PY

[Editorial: "The 'Young Case'"]

[Text] The U.S. President is currently paying--and will continue to pay--the high price of a debt of gratitude with a political post of exceptional importance to his country. Andrew Young, who is characterized by his frequent imprudent actions and an exaggerated exercise of his personal opinions even though they collided with his government's stand, had no other path to follow than that of resigning. Thus ends the hazardous route of his actions as ambassador to the United Nations.

Despite the fact that it is easy to understand that he comes out the winner over Carter in a sort of involuntary competition, it is true that his performance as the White House's diplomatic representative at the United Nations contributed largely to increase the ostensible deterioration of the chief of state and of his cast of aides. It is this consequence which is now taking on international dimensions and it of course has repercussions at the internal level in showing signs of the disappointment and uncertainty caused by the ever-increasing hesitation of the government leadership.

It is hard to understand that Carter made his appointment of Young a domestic issue, a maneuver aimed only at speculating in numbers with the support of the black minority because Andrew Young had been a decisive factor in the favorable vote of the blacks in the 1976 elections. It cannot be admitted that at that time there was ignorance of the risk that was being run with the conduct of someone who already in the preselection process had repeatedly demonstrated a liking for his own judgment, which could contain the danger of an alarming disagreement in the management of international affairs.

It can be argued, and even the President himself reveals in the affectionate and very nearly painful tone with which he accepted the resignation, that the ambassador satisfied certain policies structured by the White House. But similar validity and strength was being taken on by the presumption that sooner or later the collapse had to come, with responsibility being inherent to Carter. This is so because with the bold nomination the chief of state seemed to ignore the fact that his country is the top world power and he cannot give himself the luxury of entrusting such higher-ranking functions to someone who, as could be foreseen due to his lack of tact and calm and to his continuous lack of caution, was going to violate a solid tradition of balance and shrewdness in that post.

There do not exist, at least in memory, precedents of so many difficulties as those created by Andrew Young in relations between the White House and its diplomatic representative at the most important international forum. Now a type of sectorial protest is judging Carter for having "sacrificed" the man who, according to the terminology of those who feel affected by this overdue reaction, gave his government a great deal of help so the world could understand U.S. attitudes in the face of the "new world realities." This argument is being expressed by the members of the "staff" of the chief of the White House and by others who are the mentors of a policy with zigzagging alternatives that does nothing more than demonstrate their ever-increasing remoteness from a reality ever more pressing for the vital interests of the great country and its allies.

Young ended up being the outspoken spokesman of this policy, which: A) leaves vulnerable flanks in Africa; B) alarms the democracies fighting extremism and subversion without their receiving any response other than that of the censure made in the name of "human rights," but favoring the enemies of democracy; C) faces the tremendous prospects of the chaotic situation in the Persian Gulf; and D) is internally disturbed by the doubts created by the SALT II agreement signed with the USSR. And as if this were not enough, the now-outgoing ambassador, with unwonted audacity, virtually questions one of the most valid achievements of his government--the Egyptian-Israeli pact. Valid, we say, acknowledging its precariousness and the fact that it is a first but important step for a long-term solution of the very complex Middle East problem.

It is also true that in this matter the White House is moving with greater ambiguity than before the rise in oil prices and that there are not-so-hidden contacts with the PLO, such as the contact recently made by the U.S. ambassador to Austria with a PLO representative. But it is no less true that, judgment aside, they are being carried out within the channels chosen by those responsible for foreign policy. Young did something else. He simply acted on his own accord, and the result is to be seen. Now that the long and unfruitful cycle of warnings and reprimands is over, he has to leave, and the outcome, which was necessary in view of the connotations, harms even more the lacklustre prestige of the U.S. Government.

Now a violent disagreement has emerged between the black and the Jewish communities. The White House is now more exposed to the pressures of those--Palestinians and Israelis--who wish to obtain their share out of its hesitation.

Prudence--that word that is not so very well known by the President and his former ambassador--advises against premature judgments about the future importance of this event, both at the level of the electoral struggle and in the context of international events. But a conclusion can be arrived at without any doubt: Carter is not very successful, shall we say, in choosing friends to help him in his mandate. With the Bert Lance scandal still fresh in mind--he was the budget director who disturbed the atmosphere with financial disorders--and the even more recent forced cabinet reorganization, the "Young case" has caused an embarrassing situation which tarnishes Carter's image and which will cost him great efforts to moderately recover from it. In the best of cases, he will never be forgiven for having promoted such a man as Andrew Young to such an important post without being concerned that ways exist for paying for personal favors that can never be unlinked from the categorical imperatives of preserving the dignity and greatness of his country, which today is still the undeniable stronghold of the free world.

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ARGENTINA

JUDGE LIFTS CLOSURE ORDER AGAINST RIGHTS GROUPS

PY211552 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1118 GMT 21 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 21 August (NA)--Federal Judge Martin Anzoategui ordered the lifting of the closure of the office of the Argentine League for Human Rights and the Commission of Relatives of Persons Missing and Arrested for Political Reasons, according to a report by the two organizations.

By order of the judge, the office, located at 1785 Corrientes Avenue, fifth floor, Room J, was raided on two occasions by police forces and judicial personnel. Judicial sources had denied closing the office as reported by the two organizations, but this report about the lifting of the measures confirms that the order had indeed been given.

The board of directors of the league and the commission of relatives reported last night that they will submit a writ of habeas corpus to Judge Anzoategui today. They will request that the documents and other material seized by security forces during the raids carried out on 10 and 14 August by order of the federal judge be returned.

VARIOUS SECTORS APPROVE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION VISIT

PY171445 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2025 GMT 16 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 16 Aug (NA)--Leaders of various political parties, bishops and priests of various religions, educators and professionals have signed a declaration released today related to the upcoming visit to Argentina of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission [IHRC]. The declaration recalls that the IHRC visit, set for 6 September 1979, is in response to an invitation made by the Argentine Government and adds that the organization is coming to "carry out its specific task related to events which have happened in our country."

It also states that the IHRC's task "will in fact be a legitimate and positive demonstration of solidarity with the Argentine population by international public opinion. In view of this," it continues, "it must be understood that on inviting the IHRC to observe the legal and political reality in our country in relation to the human rights situation and it is ready to take the necessary steps so the impartial study of the state of these rights does not arrive at conclusions incompatible with the obligations which emerge of the social organizations which legitimately express them" and a "substantial closeness to the state of law." [sentence as received]

The declaration also indicates that much would be contributed to this last purpose by "freeing the detainees at the disposal of the national executive branch who have had no charges brought against them and by placing those others who are suspected of crimes under the charge of the appropriate [natural] judges, an effective adaptation of the prison regime to the appropriate principles written into the Constitution, and an open and sincere dialog between the government and the Argentine people on the current problem originated by the kidnaping and disappearance of people."

Conservative Union Opposition

PY171447 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1418 GMT 16 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] La Plata, 16 Aug (NA)--Militants of the Conservative Union of the Province of Buenos Aires have expressed their disapproval of the upcoming visit to the country by members of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission [IHRM] because they believe it to be "harmful for our sovereignty." The position of these citizens, party provincial leaders among them, was expressed to the foreign minister, Air Force Maj Gen Carlos Pastor (Ret), in a note released here. Signatories indicate in the note that "those who wish to become our censors" will be people "who by rare coincidence are greatly responsible" for what happened in the country between 1970 and 1976 "and who now assume the role of victims."

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP ASKS COURT TO NULLIFY CONFISCATION DECREE

PY211258 Paris AFP in Spanish 2207 GMT 20 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Aug--Judicial sources have disclosed that the Argentine Human Rights Permanent Commission today asked the Argentine courts to issue a court order nullifying a military government decree.

The government decree, issued on 28 July, established that a publication entitled "Where Are They?" which contained the list of the 5,581 missing persons who have disappeared in Argentina between 1975 and July of this year, had to be confiscated from the Human Rights Commission offices located in Buenos Aires.

The request, which was submitted by the leaders of the Human Rights Permanent Commission, notes that the police confiscated the material which is divided in two parts and which contains an alphabetical listing of the names of missing persons. The request adds that "this is not the first time that the Human Rights Permanent Commission has disclosed to the public and to the authorities the names of missing persons. In so doing it is not only fulfilling the task for which it was created, but it is also accomplishing a function which is closely linked with the enforcement of constitutional rights and guarantees."

Furthermore, the request states that "the publication that was confiscated was an objective study to be given to the OAS Human Rights Commission to enable it to better fulfill its mission, which begins in September. "Moreover, the request refutes a statement made in the decree about alleged inaccuracies in the list of names by noting: "How can anyone speak of inaccuracies when, despite the fact that the authorities recognize the existence of missing persons, they do not provide any list of names?"

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR 7-DAY VISIT

PY211722 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Aug 79 PY

[Text] The Soviet military delegation which has been invited to visit the country by the army commander in chief is now arriving at Ezeiza International Airport.

The delegation is headed by Lt Gen (Ivan Braiko) who is accompanied by two colonels from the Defense Ministry. He will remain in the country until Monday, and during his stay he will greet Lt Gen Eduardo Viola and the army chief of staff. He will honor General San Martin and visit military schools and institutions. Tomorrow at noon, the delegation will be feted by the army commander in chief in the General San Martin Honors Hall at the army headquarters.

VIOLA SAYS YACYRETA NEGOTIATIONS TO CONTINUE SOON

PY171836 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2347 GMT 16 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Aug (NA)--The army commander in chief, Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola, revealed here tonight that the Argentine and Paraguayan negotiating commissions will meet "soon, very soon" to decide on the future layout of the Yacyreta dam. General Viola made this statement at Jorge Newbery Airport where he arrived at 2000 from Paraguay. Among other things, General Viola explained that the Yacyreta project had been discussed with Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner, with whom, he said "we have agreed on many issues in this regard."

AIR FORCE COMMANDER PREDICTS MILITARY PRESIDENT IN 1981

PY171915 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2200 GMT 16 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpts] Tandil, 16 Aug (NA)--The Argentine Air Force commander, Brig Gen Omar Ruben Graffigna, stated here today that the next president of the nation, who will be inaugurated in 1981, "will be a military officer" and "anything else that could be said is mere supposition. I do not want to discuss suppositions but facts," he emphasized during a press conference in response to a journalist's question about alleged reports that the military government would go beyond 1984.

"There are facts indicating that the next president, who is to be inaugurated in 1981, will be a military officer in line with the announcements made by the commander in chief of the army, Lt Gen Roberto Viola, on behalf of the military junta," the air force commander in chief indicated after receiving a squadron of M-5 Dogger fighter-bombers at a local airbase.

In view of the journalists' insistence, he said that the concrete facts are the remarks made by Viola during the air force camaraderie luncheon, but admitted that the military junta might or might not make other decisions "according to the status of the efforts aimed at making the political proposals of the three branches compatible." In this regard he said that the three branches of the armed forces mainly agree on the essential issues contained in the documents the junta is dealing with. "There must be an agreement. Even though in the times the country is experiencing there could be some slight differences, we have always agreed on the main points and this is the way it must be," Graffigna said.

Further on he discussed the U.S. decision to acknowledge maritime jurisdiction only to the 3-mile limit and said: "Argentina's attitude is logical and it is shared by most countries of the world. Besides, I do not understand how certain countries, such as the United States, can always talk about democracy and nonintervention while meddling in our domestic affairs every 5 minutes." I do not understand how one can talk about democracy and about not meddling in the domestic affairs of other countries and every time something bothers him, he tries to change it by force. I do not understand this. I am leaving the conclusions to you."

FOREIGN MINISTRY: FRG NUCLEAR ACCORD NOT BEING RENEGOTIATED

PY211344 Paris AFP in Spanish 0327 GMT 21 Aug 79 FY

[Text] Brasilia, 20 Aug (AFP)--Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman Bernardo Pericas stated here today that "under no circumstances" will the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement be renegotiated during the visit to Brasilia of FRG Economy Minister Otto Lambsdorff. FRG diplomatic sources feel, however, that the nuclear agreement will eventually be discussed during the talks.

Both parties today discussed the world economic situation, energy policy and the dependence of countries that do not produce petroleum on those that do, FRG investments in Brazil, and the transfer of technology, the sources added.

Lambsdorff today met with Brazilian Finance Minister Karlos Rischbieter, with Planning Minister Delfim Netto, with Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile and with Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals.

Before leaving on Friday for Buenos Aires, his last stop in Latin America after visits to Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela, the FRG minister will visit Belo Horizonte tomorrow, Sao Paulo on Wednesday, and Porto Alegre on Thursday.

DPA on Lambsdorff Talks

LD212326 Hamburg DPA in German 1750 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff says economic cooperation between the Federal Republic and Brazil is to be increased. He told journalists in Brasilia today that during his talks with Brazilian ministers he noted full agreement on all questions of substance. Both sides agreed on the necessity for a world energy conference. He gained the impression that Brazil will adhere to the agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear energy concluded in 1973, which, inter alia, envisages the construction of eight nuclear reactors. Treaties or agreements were not signed. It was learned that these had not been on the agenda.

Another result of Lambsdorff's talks in Brasilia is an agreement on cooperation in coal mining technology. Brazilian experts will soon come to the Federal Republic for further talks. There was also mutual interest in solar energy research.

Lambsdorff ascribed delays of over 1 year in the realization of the nuclear treaty to technical problems. At the press conference, he excluded "political reasons." These delays are now to be made up.

JOINT VENTURE TO BE FORMED WITH PRC COMPANY

PY211805 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Aug 79 p 24 FY

[By Jaime Martins]

[Text] Beijing--The Brazilian company Figueiredo Ferraz, consultants for engineering projects, will be able to establish a joint venture with a Chinese firm for planning projects, preparing blueprints, providing technical advice, and supervising and controlling projects. [paragraph continues]

Engineer Jose Carlos Figueiredo Ferraz, former mayor of Sao Paulo, yesterday met in Beijing with representatives of the Foreign Investments Administration Commission to discuss the formation of the new enterprise. During the meeting, the Chinese representatives indicated that there is great interest in Beijing in relying on Brazilian "know how," especially in the transportation and energy sectors, both considered to be highly important in the Chinese 10-year plan, which will be in effect until 1985. Today, or perhaps Monday, the Brazilian businessman will probably hold a meeting with the minister of railroads to discuss directly the matters of greatest interest in the Chinese railroad sector. China is now engaged in constructing lengthy railroad lines along the north-south (Beijing-Guangzhou) and east-west (Lanzhou-Lhasa) branches.

The construction of the second railroad, whose first stage is already well underway, might encounter engineering problems in the next stretch because it will have to go through Tibet, topographically the highest and most mountainous region in the world. During the meeting yesterday, the Chinese representatives were briefed on the work carried out by the Figueiredo Ferraz Company in important projects such as the Steel Railroad (a 900 km stretch of which is the responsibility of the company) and the Immigrantes Highway (16 km through mountains, 8 km of which consist of viaducts and 4.2 km of tunnels), with which they were quite impressed.

A representative of the Foreign Investments Administration Commission, an organization recently created by the PRC State Council, stated that "considering the specific situation of the new period of PRC socialist construction and some fair [justas] international practices regarding joint investments, the law of "joint ventures" aims at stimulating foreign investments in the country."

According to him, although in some other countries the process of forming joint ventures is quite complex, the formalities provided by the Chinese laws are quite simple, establishing that the agreements, contracts and statutes signed by the interested parties must be forwarded to the Foreign Investments Administration Commission so that it may decide whether the joint venture will be approved (or not) within a period of only 3 months. After the approval, the joint venture must be registered at the Chinese Industry and Commerce Administration's General Department to obtain a license to operate and begin its activities.

NUCLEAR PLANT COMPLETION DELAYED UNTIL 1986

PY180102 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Aug 79 p 6 PY

[Excerpt] The construction timetable of the Angra 2 nuclear plant has been definitively reviewed and, provided no new problems emerge, it should be completed in 1986, not in 1983 as originally scheduled by NUCLEBRAS. This original completion date was considered unrealistic by experts. Since the site for the construction of Angra 3 has not yet been decided, no prediction can be made about the beginning and completion of its construction.

Therefore, the implementation of the nuclear program, as far as the installation of nuclear plants is concerned, has definitively been postponed until the next decade or even perhaps until the year 2000, because there will be no time for the completion of the other seven nuclear plants provided for by the Brazilian-FRG agreement before that year.

BRIEFS

EMBASSY IN TANZANIA--President Joao Baptista Figueiredo yesterday signed a decree establishing a Brazilian Embassy in the city of Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania. The Brazilian ambassador to Kenya will concurrently hold the post of ambassador to Tanzania. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Aug 79 p 8 PY]

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER SONODA ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT

OW220015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0009 GMT 22 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Santiago, Aug 21 KYODO--Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda arrived here Tuesday afternoon for a two-day official visit to Chile on the fourth leg of his current tour of five Latin American countries.

Sonoda will hold talks with his Chilean counterpart Hernan Cubillos Sallato Tuesday and Wednesday on international affairs and bilateral relations. He is also scheduled to pay a courtesy call on President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte Tuesday and meet with Chilean ministers in charge of economic affairs Wednesday. Sonoda will leave here later Wednesday for Argentina, the last country in his itinerary.

Meets With Cubillos, Pinochet

OW220351 Tokyo KYODO in English 0322 GMT 22 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Santiago, Aug 21 KYODO--Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda Tuesday officially invited Chilean President Gen Augusto Pinochet to pay a state visit to Japan. Pinochet accepted the invitation and said that he will visit Japan at the earliest date convenient to both countries.

Sonoda called on the Chilean leader following a one-hour talk with his Chilean counterpart Hernan Cubillos. He flew here earlier Tuesday for a two-day visit on the fourth leg of his current tour of Latin American countries. During the meeting with Cubillos, Sonoda expressed the hope for deepening cooperative relations between the two countries to contribute to the peace and prosperity of the world. Sonoda also praised highly the efforts made by the Chilean Government to recover good economic conditions which deteriorated during the final days of the rule of the late President Salvador Allende Gossens. Cubillos told Sonoda that he highly evaluated Japan's conclusion of the peace and friendship treaty with China last year. The Chilean foreign minister also said that he was deeply interested in Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira's idea of forming a pan-Pacific cooperative bloc. He said that Pinochet is also interested in the promotion of closer relations among Pacific countries. Chile will try above all to promote closer cooperative relations with Japan, Cubillos said. Touching on Chile's foreign policy, Cubillos told Sonoda that his country has traditionally maintained friendly relations with the United States. U.S. President Jimmy Carter's human rights diplomacy, however, treats Chile partially, he said.

After the talks with Cubillos, Sonoda visited the University of Chile where received an honorary doctor's degree in politics. He is due to leave here Wednesday for Argentina to continue his six-country [as received] tour.

PINOCHET SEES DEMOCRACY AS GOVERNMENT'S GOAL

PY171546 Paris AFP in Spanish 0111 GMT 17 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 16 Aug (AFP)--Chilean President Augusto Pinochet stated here today that his government must provide the people with a democracy in which they would have freedom of thought and religion. General Pinochet indicated that one of the first goals of this government is to "provide the people with democracy as a way of life." He added that the Chilean Government is "anticommunist" and that it still has to attain some goals.

The chief of state made these remarks when meeting with 14 Cuban religious evangelists who have been visiting Chile since Monday, having been invited by the Chilean Baptist Convention. The visiting delegation is headed by Minister Juan Pistone.

Mentions Relinquishing of Power

PY211508 Paris AFP in Spanish 1814 GMT 20 Aug 79 PY

[Text] President Pinochet stated today that the Chilean military regime which has governed the country since 1973 will hand power over to persons who are "free of political chicanery." "We will follow our course without thinking of conducting a relay race with pseudodemocratic politicians," President Pinochet said during a ceremony honoring Bernardo O'Higgins, leader of the Chilean struggle for independence.

NINE PERSONS DETAINED ON CHARGES OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

PY211326 Paris AFP in Spanish 0255 GMT 21 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Valdivia, Chile, 20 Aug (AFP)--It was reported here today that security forces have detained nine persons charged with carrying out subversive activities. The commander of the 4th Army Division headquartered in this city, 850 km south of Santiago de Chile, has indicated that five women are listed among the detainees. The army indicated in a communique that the detentions had taken place during the past few days, due to "violations of the law controlling weapons." The following persons have been detained: Gabriela Poblete, Lorna Urrutia, Carmen Barriga, Maria Sotomayor, Ester Saez, Francisco Cofre, Victoriano Poblete, Christian Smith and Oreste Oyarzo.

CARABINEROS INVOLVED IN LONQUEN MURDERS FREED UNDER AMNESTY

PY182011 Paris AFP in Spanish 0210 GMT 17 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 16 Aug (AFP)--It was disclosed here today that the Chilean Military Court today acquitted the eight carabineros charged with participating in a massacre of peasants. The military judge of Santiago, Gen Enrique Morel, ordered the unconditional freedom of the members of the uniformed branch of carabineros, who were charged as a result of the discovery of 16 bodies in an abandoned lime mine near Lonquen, 50 km south of Santiago, last December. According to information released here today, Gen Enrique Morel ordered the release of the eight carabineros in keeping with the amnesty decree issued by the military government on 19 April 1978, according to which persons sentenced for events which took place after 11 September 1973 must be released. The relatives of the Lonquen victims can appeal the ruling of the military judge within 5 days.

FORMER MINISTER UNDER ALLENDE ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY210207 Paris AFP in Spanish 1844 GMT 20 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 20 Aug--It was reported here today that Mireya Baltra, member of the outlawed Communist Party and former minister and congresswoman, has arrived in Santiago from her European exile. Mireya Baltra obtained political asylum in Sweden after the military coup which ousted the late socialist President Salvador Allende in September 1973. Under the Allende government she was labor minister and represented the Communist Party in the Chamber of Deputies. It has been reported that Mireya Baltra was authorized by the military government to travel to Santiago where she will stay for 8 days.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES ANDEAN GROUP, NONALINED SUMMIT

PA210219 Paris AFP in Spanish 1644 GMT 19 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 19 Aug (AFP)--The five foreign ministers of the Andean Group countries will unify their positions, demanding in the forthcoming nonalined meeting in Havana "a full contribution to the basic principles of a peace based on understanding, justice and a new international economic order."

Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas disclosed this to AFP today and explained that the unification of views of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela is aimed at supporting a policy of great international importance. Uribe Vargas added that the Andean countries' position at the Havana meeting in September "seeks the return of the nonalined movement to the principles which gave rise to it and an end to being compromised by either of the two big blocs." "The world needs to seek forces of equilibrium. The nonalined movement in itself cannot be permitted to become an appendage or tool of either block because it would cease being nonalined," he said.

The Colombian foreign minister indicated that the nonalined policy is "a good contribution to peace." He added that the Andean countries believe that since "the superpowers are reaching agreement despite their differences, there must be a group of countries which will at least be able to demand disarmament and seek limits in nuclear arms expenditures."

He confirmed the Andean group's joint position at the international event and said that "the Andean foreign ministers will travel together to Havana." He said that in Havana they will issue a joint declaration in this area of international policy to demand "a contribution to the basic principles of peace based on understanding, justice and a new international economic order."

Uribe Vargas said that the Andean group will take "a great step" by attending the Havana meeting with a unified position. He said "it will be the first time that we will be supporting an international policy."

The Colombian foreign minister did not rule out the possibility that Colombia will become a full member of the nonalined movement. He indicated that "this will occur when the group achieves autonomy."

VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR SAYS NO MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS ON BORDER

PA211832 Paris AFP in Spanish 1847 GMT 20 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 20 Aug (AFP)--Presenting his credentials here today, new Venezuelan Ambassador Virgilio Lovera flatly denied the alleged existence of Venezuelan paramilitary training camps along the Colombian border. According to the diplomat, reports on the camps, presumably made to create an "anti-Colombian" atmosphere, constitute "an uninterrupted stream of falsehoods" because Caracas harbors friendly feelings toward all its neighbors. Lovera noted there are no anomalies over the resumption of talks between the two countries on the dispute over the delimitation of marine and submarine areas. The Venezuelan diplomat made this statement after presenting his credentials to President Julio Cesar Turbay.

ARMY OFFICER DISCUSSES COUNTERGUERRILLA OPERATIONS

PA211910 Paris AFP in Spanish 1504 GMT 19 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 19 Aug (AFP)--Leftist guerrilla groups in Colombia "have been shaken but they are not through," the military institute's brigade commander, Gen Miguel Vega Uribe, admitted here today. Vega Uribe, in charge of fighting subversion in Bogota, reported that the movements have the support of Arab, Venezuelan, Mexican, German, French, Argentine and Cuban groups. Vega Uribe said Colombia has been able to cope with an emergency threatening its democratic institutions but, recognizing that extremists have been reduced to a minimum, he said "we should not rest on our laurels." He reported on the army's counter guerrilla operations on a television program. He denied "torturing" political prisoners or subversives. "I am not a torturer and I have not given orders to torture anybody," he said as he explained that "the business of torture is something used to confuse the public about the army's mission."

Vega Uribe discussed the main guerrilla groups operating in Colombia and said the "19 April Movement (M-19) is not the most dangerous or the most active but the most publicized." He said many groups of common criminals "use political names so, if captured, they will receive lighter prison terms." He said the Colombian Armed Forces are proud to be able to keep social peace and avert any upsetting of the democratic institutions. About torture, he said that "there is no proof of it" and he related the case of one person who burned himself while preparing a Molotov cocktail and later, when he was captured, said he had been tortured. General Vega Uribe denied that military installations in Colombia are prisons, but explained that some have been used for that purpose as part of the struggle against subversives. In view of some prison inmates' reports that they had been tortured at a place called Los Cerezos, he admitted that this place exists but said "no one is tortured there."

He depicted the M-19, that stole 7,000 weapons from a military installation here early this year, as "hypocritical." He said the group is two-faced: It practices one policy when it robs and distributes food and toys to the poor and a very different one when it kidnaps, murders, assaults and commits other crimes.

He revealed that military intelligence established that M-19 engages in prostitution and lesbian and homosexual practices. "We conducted 977 raids related to M-19 from January to August and arrested 497 men and 149 women. Some 416 of them have been released and 96 remain under arrest," he stated. [figures as received] Vega Uribe said the armed forces carried out various operations against the pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, 56 of whose members were arrested. He also noted that the army's counter guerrilla war has "dealt harsh blows" to the Trotskyite Workers Self-Defense Movement, which killed former Minister Rafael Pardo Buelvas a year ago. "I think we have taken away the Colombian guerrillas' ability to cause trouble, the violence they wanted to impose," he said.

He added that M-19 has come out the worst by it but that "it is not through, just heavily damaged." He noted that last year this group was able to steal \$2.1 million worth of bank money to build "people's prisons" here.

He insisted that the guerrillas "are no sisters of mercy or little girls taking their first communion," to justify many of the army's arrest procedures that newsmen later portrayed to the nation as torture. "We are dutybound to protect the honor and property of Colombians and that is what the armed forces are doing with utmost honesty and complete dedication, sacrificing our personal welfare," General Vega Uribe concluded.

COMMUNISTS VOICE SUPPORT FOR ROLDOS POLICIES

PA202130 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 20 Aug 79 PA

[Text] The Ecuadorean Communist Party [PCE] has described the message addressed by President Jaime Roldos to the nation upon the restoration of democracy in the country as realistic. The PCE also unhesitatingly praises the courage with which the chief executive has stressed the former triumvirate's misrepresentations and foul play.

The PCE notes that Roldos has reaffirmed his decision to achieve progressive changes, respect liberties, implement a policy of progress, defend our sovereignty, and so forth. It says that it expects these assertions to become reality. For this reason it reiterated that anything done in this direction will receive its cooperation.

LEGISLATURE REPLACES MUNICIPAL, PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS

PA172238 Paris AFP in Spanish 1635 GMT 17 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 17 Aug (AFP)--The national Chamber of Representatives (legislative branch) has approved a decree dismissing municipal councilmen and provincial advisers who had been appointed by the military dictatorship.

The dismissed officials will be replaced primarily by citizens who were listed as alternates in the regional elections of 16 July 1978. This is one of the first measures to be taken by the parliamentary majority, which is made up of legislators from the Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP), conservatives and liberals, who have formed an alliance in the legislature.

Former President Carlos Julio Arosemena, leader of the Nationalist Revolutionary Party, has challenged this decision, stating that he disagrees with the system for replacing the officials appointed by the dictatorship. He called for elections instead.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES APPOINTED AFTER 1 MAY TO BE DISMISSED

PA172240 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1951 GMT 17 Aug 79 PA

[Text] [In progress] was able to determine that the national government has ordered the immediate dismissal of public servants who registered their appointments after 1 May 1979.

The order was issued by the highest government circles to ministers, state secretaries and directors of public bodies.

It was determined that most ministries have sent to the Inspector General's Office complete lists of officials who have registered their appointments starting on that date, 1 May. Public servants who assumed their functions in the last 3 months will be served notice in the next few days.

Several days ago the country's constitutional vice president, Oswaldo Hurtado, said that--following the victory of the Roldos-Hurtado slate at the polls--the previous government had begun an exaggerated distribution of public posts in order to pad government payrolls and place the current government in a difficult position.

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ECUADOR

PRESIDENT OF MILITARY COURT PRESENTS RESIGNATION

PA172241 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Aug 79 PA

[Text] President Roldos today accepted Navy Capt Angel Arias Burneo's resignation as president of the military court of justice. Arias Burneo said he had presented his resignation to leave the president of the republic free to choose his aides.

Arias Burneo expressed gratitude to the navy for having extended to him the opportunity to head the nation's highest military court.

FORMER GUAYAQUIL JAIL DIRECTOR UNDER INVESTIGATION

PA171925 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 17 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Col Alfredo Vaquero Valencia (Ret), director of the Guayaquil Penitentiary until recently, who had been brought from Quito under custody and detained in the same penitentiary, has been transferred to the model garrison of the national police for investigation at the [word indistinct] cells. Vaquero was arrested after charges were lodged against him in connection with the escapes of drug traffickers and other criminals, including some who had already been convicted. [words indistinct]

MAGAZINE NUEVA ALLOWED TO REOPEN

PA181458 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 18 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Jaime Roldos' democratic government has registered the magazine NUEVA with the National Secretariat of Information. The publication was closed 5 months ago by order of Gen Guillermo Duran Arcentales, a member of the military government triumvirate that left office in August.

Duran Arcentales felt his pride had been hurt by a series of articles on administrative corruption and alleged irregularities in the contracting of international credits.

FINANCE MINISTER CONSIDERS ECONOMIC SITUATION 'CRITICAL'

PA181652 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 18 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpt] Ecuador's economic situation is critical, difficult and unpleasant, according to Finance Minister Fernando Aspiazu. However, the minister believes that the situation can be overcome if the austerity programs of the new democratic government headed by Jaime Roldos are put into effect.

In his first statement to the press, the minister said that as of 10 August when the new government came into office, the foreign debt totaled approximately \$3 billion. However, new credits totaling more than \$670 million are in the process of being approved.

Including these loans and the national defense junta's [as heard] foreign debt, Ecuador's total debts amount to more than \$4 billion. The fiscal deficit for 1979, the minister added, is over \$280 million.

SOMOZA MEETS NATIONAL OFFICIALS, MAY STAY PERMANENTLY

PY211602 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 21 Aug 79 pp 2, 3 PY

[Excerpt] According to semiofficial sources, the former president of Nicaragua, Gen Anastasio Somoza, who arrived in Asuncion Sunday evening "will remain permanently in Paraguay and will engage in productive activities." The sources made these remarks after this temporary resident met with a number of high-ranking civilian and military officials. Political opposition groups requested his expulsion from the country. However, official sources indicated that by granting Somoza temporary residence, Paraguay did no more than reassert its traditional policy of hospitality and open doors for politicians who ask to come and live in the country, as was the case of Artigas, Paz Estenssoro, Siles Zuazo, Goulart, etc.

Yesterday, Somoza's residence in our country was the target of many local and foreign journalists, even French and American, but he could not be reached. "General Somoza is still resting, but it is possible that he will meet with the press tomorrow or the day after," an official source said yesterday.

In the morning, General Somoza held talks with the deputy chief of staff of the armed forces and commander of the presidential escort battalion, Brig Gen Guillermo Clebsch; with the chief of the military household and presidential aide de camp, Brig Gen Luis Esteban Ortiz; the presidential naval aide de camp, Capt Rojas Ortiz; and the aide of the armed forces commander in chief, Col Juan Vicente Rabito.

In the afternoon, other high-ranking national officials went to the house on Mariscal Lopez Avenue and Motta Street to talk with the former strongman of Nicaragua. Among them were Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro; the defense minister, Gen Marcial Samaniego, Ret; and the commander of the 1st Cavalry Division, Gen Andres Rodriguez. The chief of the investigations department, Pastor Coronel, also visited the house to talk with the security personnel. One of the high-ranking visitors reported unofficially that Somoza "will settle permanently in Paraguay and will engage in productive activities, presumably in rural areas of the country." Although no official information is available, there are rumors that the former strongman of Nicaragua could establish an agricultural enterprise in Guaira.

May Go to South Africa

PY212210 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 21 Aug 79 p 1 PY

[Text] Former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza may go to South Africa after a short stay in our capital, it was unofficially reported today in local circles. This information reportedly began to circulate after a meeting yesterday at Somoza's residence with the South African Ambassador Oswald Albers. Although the report was not officially confirmed today, it was not denied by sources questioned on the subject.

BRIEFS

BANK RESERVES INCREASE--The Central Bank has reported that its international reserves have increased by 21 percent during the first half of this year, reaching \$529.7 million. [Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 13 Aug 79 p 2 PY]

SUGAR PRODUCTION--The Paraguayan Association of Sugar Producers reported that as of 3 August 1979, sugar production in Paraguay has reached 20,296,850 kilograms and that it is expected that the country will produce 75,000 tons of sugar this year. [Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 13 Aug 79 p 6 PY]

OAS AMBASSADOR DENIES CONDITIONING OF AID TO NICARAGUA

PA210008 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 1710 GMT 18 Aug 79 PA

[By special correspondent Maria E. Diaz]

[Text] Managua, 18 Aug (VENPRES)--Hilario Cardozo, Venezuelan ambassador to the OAS, today termed as unfounded rumors of friction between Venezuela and Nicaragua. Cardozo headed the Venezuelan delegation that went to Managua for the installation of the Latin American Economic System (LAES) Action Committee for the reconstruction of Nicaragua.

The Venezuelan diplomat told foreign newsmen that "there is a climate of sincere friendship and solidarity between Venezuela and Nicaragua. There is no friction," he added. Cardozo reiterated that "for Venezuela it has always been and still is important to support the Nicaraguan people in the reconstruction of their country."

In connection with an alleged conditioning of Venezuelan aid to Nicaragua, Cardozo replied: "I do not know or understand the reasons why they want to make believe that Venezuela is trying to condition its aid to Nicaragua. It is not that way at all," Cardozo pointed out.

He stressed that relations between the two countries are based on strict respect for the principle of nonintervention. He also mentioned that the Andean countries "a month ago agreed to set up an Andean fund for the reconstruction of Nicaragua." He explained that this was decided almost immediately [words indistinct] of Somoza and that LAES Action Committee and the international fund for the reconstruction of Nicaragua would handle the fund.

Cardozo will meet in the next few hours with government Minister Tomas Borge, Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto and member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction Moises Hassan.

Details Types of Aid

PA210244 Paris AFP in Spanish 2010 GMT 20 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 20 Aug (AFP)--The Venezuelan Defense Ministry is discussing with Nicaraguan officials the formation of the new army and air force of that country, it was revealed here today by Venezuelan Ambassador to the OAS Hilario Cardozo.

At a news conference devoted to Venezuela's aid to Nicaragua, Cardozo added that during his recent visit to that country Minister Tomas Borge denied having made any statement on alleged conditioning of Venezuelan aid, as rumored here. Cardozo also revealed that the foreign aid offered by Venezuela from 1 January 1974 to 1 August 1979 amounted to \$5.462 million. Noting that the government of President Luis Herrera Campins is trying to avoid giving an impression of waste, he said that Nicaragua is nonetheless considered a "very special case."

He recalled that during the last days of the Sandinists' struggle against the Somoza regime Venezuela had built two hospitals, one on the border with Costa Rica and another on the border with Honduras, besides supplying food, clothing and medicine. He said that it was later decided to send some \$20 million to Nicaragua which in the next 6 months will become loans with 25-year terms to finance development projects.

The Venezuelan Central Bank has also decided to arrange a swap [in English] (exchange of national currency for foreign exchange) of \$8 million in favor of Nicaragua.

Cardozo said that, with regard to education, Venezuela will build two grade schools in Nicaragua and will donate 100,000 notebooks, 100,000 pencils, 10,000 books and a similar (?amount of) desks for the coming school term.

In agriculture, he added, Venezuela will immediately send 50 tons of sesame seeds for this year's crop. It is also willing to absorb Nicaraguan beef and surplus sugar. The Venezuelan ambassador also pointed out that Venezuela will offer Nicaragua technical and housing assistance.

Elsewhere, he said that efforts will be made within the Andean Pact (which also includes Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) for long-term tariff and customs preferential treatment for Nicaragua.

He noted that international aid is now reaching Nicaragua slower than it did after Managua was shaken by a strong earthquake and that Latin American solidarity can give Nicaragua the opportunity to establish the government of its choice.

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON POSSIBLE NIEHOUS RETURN

PA172355 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 17 Aug 79 PA

[Euclides Perez report]

[Excerpt] U.S. industrialist William Frank Niehaus can come back to Venezuela any time he wants, Interior Minister Rafael Andres Montes de Oca stated at Miraflores Palace:

[Begin recording] [Question] Minister, at a presidential meeting [words indistinct] promised to provide all the details of Niehaus' kidnaping. Now a report has begun circulating that Niehaus is planning to come back to Venezuela. Could this be in any way connected with what [words indistinct] said?

[Answer] Not at all. I must tell you what I have told all my good friends in the press, which is what I always tell the public: We live in a democratic society; we live in a state in which the government guarantees public freedoms. Mr Niehaus may come to Venezuela whenever he wishes so long as he complies with the necessary requirements [words indistinct].

[Question] So Mr Niehaus is coming to Venezuela of his own free will and not because of pressures [words indistinct]?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] but in this case he is coming out of his own free will. I have already said that if the government deems it advisable, it will take the necessary steps to have him come and make some additional contributions to the investigation being conducted by the judicial authorities.

[Question] When will the government release all the details in connection with the kidnaping?

[Answer] We have already released the details we know. Our release of information which falls within the courts' purview would be usurpation. [end recording]

HERRERA: BASIC INDUSTRIES TO REMAIN IN STATE HANDS

PA180107 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0331 GMT 17 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 16 Aug (EFE)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins said here today that basic industries will remain in the hands of the state because "we desire a strong rather than an artificially-based economy" and a solid industry.

However, the Venezuelan chief of state said private capital may participate individually or in mixed enterprises in the industrial complexes generated by the basic industries.

Herrera expressed his hope that the overall intellectual, technical, administrative, financial and manual efforts of such enterprises will be beneficial to the country rather than a "burden."

The president said that "the state must view basic industries as a means of economic growth that contributes to the country's integral development rather than merely as a source of employment, despite industry's great social function from the employment viewpoint."

BRIEFS

SWINE FEVER CONTROL CAMPAIGN--Caracas, 15 Aug--The government has launched a campaign to prevent the spread of African swine fever to Venezuela. The announcement was made by Cesar Ramos, general director of cattle development of the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry (MAC). Ramos noted that Resolution 251 must be complied with in order to prevent the disease from spreading to Venezuela. Among other provisions, the resolution bans the use of food scraps, regardless of origin, to feed swine. The authorities will confiscate and burn any pork product or derivative carried by travelers in their luggage and will maintain constant vigilance at the borders, ports and airports to keep these products from being brought in from countries where the disease already exists. In addition, the personnel of the MAC's Animal Sanitation Directorate will monitor compliance with disease control measures at the hog farms. [Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 1745 GMT 16 Aug 79 PA]

COSTA RICA

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LABOR CRISIS IN LIMON PROVINCE

Banana Workers 'Solidarity' Strike

PA211718 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Aug 79 PA

[Text] The labor leaders who were negotiating collective bargaining contracts with the Standard Fruit Company and BANDECO at the Labor Ministry broke off the talks today. It has been asserted that the labor leaders are seeking to justify the possible declaration of strikes at the banana farms on the Atlantic side. Meanwhile, company representatives have reiterated their willingness to continue the talks and said they are concerned because this type of action only harms the workers.

Rodrigo Paniagua, secretary general of the General Workers Confederation [CGT], said that 3,000 workers of the National Banana Growers Association (ASBANA) involving seven farms in Guapiles and the southern Pacific area, will go on a general strike tomorrow. Paniagua said that the workers of the Guadalupe, La Sonia, Copecariari and Cabini farms in Guapiles and the Caucho, Laurel and Tamarindo farms in the southern Pacific area have adopted this attitude in solidarity with the workers of Limon Province. He said that the workers of the Bonifacio, San Pablo, San Francisco, (Prima), Frijol and (Miluca) farms belonging to ASBANA and located in Guapiles also went on strike today for the same reason. The CGT leader added that the 12,000 banana workers at the Standard Fruit Company's and BANDECO's farms in the Atlantic area may go on an indefinite general strike on Wednesday. He noted that these workers will call the strike if the government fails to seek adequate solutions to the Limon workers' labor and social demands tomorrow. He said that the leaders are prepared to face the consequences of this movement.

United People's Deputy Comments

PA212206 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Aug 79 PA

[Manuel Melendez telephone report from Legislative Assembly]

[Excerpt] This afternoon's plenary session was entirely devoted to the current political events in Limon and the strike declared by workers at that Atlantic port. It is hard to say who is right. While the United Party says that the strike is illegal and no dialog is possible, other parties contend that the workers' demands and social needs come first. Two deputies, one of whom belongs to the Unity Party and the other to the United People's Party, are here with us. They will express their views so the public may decide who is right in this controversy at Limon. We will begin with the comments by Vargas Carbonell of the United People's party. [Vargas] The deputies who have taken up the task of defending the government's obvious error and idiotic actions [torpezas] in handling the Limon matter, have no alternative but to distort facts. Therefore, the important thing now is not whether the strike is legal or illegal. The problem is to determine where truth or falsehood lie. The truth is that the workers are making just demands and that there is an extraordinary unity--probably unprecedented--among the people of Limon, which is above any political, philosophical or religious idea. The people of Limon are united in a struggle against injustice. Lacking better arguments, the government has answered this with repression, and the child who is dead at the hospital and the dozens of wounded who are in the hospitals are the result of a labor policy which has been led by the labor minister and supported by the president of the republic. This policy was inexorably bound to result in the tragic events that are now taking place in Limon.

We are convinced that misrepresentations, slander and lies will not defeat the workers and that justice will prevail in the end. Solidarity with the workers in Limon is greater every day. We take advantage of this opportunity to call on all workers to express their solidarity with the Limon workers in various ways, even by striking.

Update on Recent Events

FA211453 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Aug 79 PA

[Fernando Escobar telephone report from Limon]

[Excerpts] This is a summary of the main events that took place today, late at night and at dawn [as heard]. Disturbances took place again at the place known as El Cruce. The Civil Guard had to go there and clear the road to the airport. The police had to resort to tear gas against the looters, who had again attacked a store owned by a Chinese citizen in El Cruce. We should add that the leaders of the Federation of Limon Workers [FETRAL] said that the people at El Cruce do not belong to the strike movement and that they, the leaders of the indefinite strike, have no control over these events.

After the rally held yesterday at 1600 outside of the (Salon Black Starline) Hotel a man passed in front of the commander's office [not further identified] and fired several shots at it. Fortunately, no one was wounded. The shooter escaped. This was ascertained by Security Vice Minister Montealegre.

In another quarter, the judicial investigative body arrested two men who were preparing to hurl Molotov cocktails at a Red Cross car.

Last night, Radio Bahia, a [word indistinct] station here in Limon, read a communique claiming that an ultraleftist plot to overthrow President Carazo had been smashed. The communique adds that the plot failed because it had no support from the Costa Rican population.

Today at dawn, between 0200 and 0300, several shots were heard in various parts of the city. This forced the Civil Guard to deploy several units in streets and avenues (?in the downtown sector). We were also told that none of the shooters were arrested. Major events are expected today. One of them could be a possible contact between the already established board of notables and the FETRAL leaders. This would bring a bit more calm to this convulsed city.

In a brief tour we made before starting this transmission, we noticed many persons on the streets at various places. People have gone downtown to carry out their daily activities. The municipal market is already open and produce from outside the city is being unloaded. We must also report that the bank offices in Limon were closed indefinitely yesterday to prevent possible looting.

Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey has reiterated that the Civil Guard is quartered throughout the country. He said he expects the strike to abate in the next few hours. The fact that calm began to prevail yesterday afternoon throughout Limon shows that the movement has become weak, Echeverria said. Therefore, the problem is expected to be solved in the next few hours. The withdrawal of the Civil Guard patrols from Limon does not mean that vigilance is being neglected at strategic points. The Civil Guard is guarding the port and railway installations as well as the Costa Rican Refinery and other installations which are vital to the country's development, Echeverria noted. He specified that the Civil Guard will take no action as long as Limon's streets are not barricaded.

'Acrimonious' Assembly Debate

PA211555 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Hundreds of workers of the Puntarenas branch of the Costa Rican Oil Refinery [RECOPE] yesterday marched to the Legislative Assembly with placards to make demands on the government. Some of the placards read, "We Want More Just Salaries," and "Limon Demands Urgent Solutions." According to a spokesman of the RECOPE labor union, 790 of RECOPE's 800 workers belong to the union.

In a letter to the Legislative Assembly, President Carazo said he is well disposed toward a resumption of talks. The only thing he demands is that the strike be lifted. The president said it is in everybody's interest to maintain legality and harmony in Limon Province. Yesterday's session at the Legislative Assembly was quite acrimonious. Leaders of the political parties clashed. Prieto Jimenez charged that President Carazo and the cabinet ministers are liars. The National Liberation Party [PLN] and the communists assailed the government violently. In the stormy session, Deputy Prieto Jimenez said the executive branch had marred the strike in Puerto Limon by politicizing it and by accusing the PLN members and the communists of promoting the strike. PLN Deputy Solano Calderon asked at the session for the resignation of Labor Minister Estela Quesada in order to solve the strike. He said Costa Rica is a volcano about to explode and that even the civil guardsmen are complaining that all they get is rice and beans.

Pact To End Violence

PA211556 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Aug 79 PA

[Text] A new agreement was signed this afternoon in Puerto Limon laying the groundwork to prevent a resurgence of violence in the city. Government Vice Minister Enrique Montealegre signed the agreement on behalf of the government with the leaders of the Federation of Limon Workers [FETRAL]. Under the agreement, the Civil Guard will be billeted at the general quarters in Limon, while the labor leaders will ask the workers to abstain from any activities that may disrupt public order. In other words, they must not set up barricades, start fires or attack shops.

Fortunately Monday was calm at Puerto Limon. The Civil Guard was at the command headquarters. Although large groups of persons gathered in the main streets, there were no unpleasant incidents. Every indication was that there was a lull to allow labor and government leaders to begin new talks following the serious events of the past 3 days. Limon's inhabitants reiterated that they are struggling not only for salary raises. They also want solutions to their sanitation, electricity, housing and other problems in order to improve living standards in the city. FETRAL called a news conference to explain why there had been reaction against newsmen yesterday. Reporters said they had been threatened to a point where they feared for their safety. Several reporters had to move their vehicles to prevent attacks. TELETICA's mobile unit was banned from entering Limon today. The labor leaders said opposition to the newsmen was almost unanimous because their reports were not factual. However, they said they hoped this situation would improve.

Quesada Resignation If Strike Ends

PA211513 Limon Radio Casino in Spanish 1250 GMT 21 Aug 79 PA

[Text] The Legislative Assembly held a heated discussion yesterday on the strike.

While the opposition party deputies harshly criticized President Carazo and Labor Minister Estela Quesada, official Deputy Gerardo Bolanos defended the government's policy, saying the government has sought a dialog and that he even accompanied Transportation Minister Mendez Mata to Limon but that the labor leaders refused to stop the strike; therefore, the administration does not want to begin direct talks on the problems leading to the strike. A Labor Ministry spokesman said yesterday that the minister will resign if the labor leaders stop the strike. Otherwise, she will remain in office.

CGT Leader on Quesada Resignation

PA212124 San Jose Radio Monumental in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Aug 79 PA

[Text] General Workers' Confederation [CGT] Secretary General Rodrigo Paniagua has offered the government his organization's services to find a solution to Limon's problems. [Begin Paniagua recording] We consider it very serious that the president, aware of the labor problems in Limon, plans to set a 1500 deadline for the striking workers. We do not know what the president's intentions are, but we feel that the problem in Limon will not be solved by deadlines but through dialog and by solving the labor problems existing in Limon Province. If the president is not abreast of the problems, the CGT will gladly brief him on the existing problems and the problems that workers are facing in the province. Therefore, we feel that what the president is doing is not only a challenge to Limon workers but to all the nation's workers and the labor movement and, as representatives of a serious and responsible central organization, we reject the charges and invite the president to solve the problem in Limon together with us, for the good of this country that all Costa Ricans love so much, and not to allow antilabor maneuvers to sweep it into positions that may be very costly to the nation.

I also want to comment on the labor minister's resignation. That is another maneuver. It further demonstrates the administration's commitment to management because a long time ago the labor minister should have allowed government to appoint a person who is really socially conscious and knows workers' problems. Finally, it is a shame that, instead of accepting Estela Quesada's resignation and appointing a minister who wants to solve the workers' problems, the president insists on retaining Estela Quesada, who is a negative influence on the country's development. [end recording] Paniagua said that the government's attitude might impede the settlement of the labor dispute in Limon.

Carazo Statement

PA211917 San Jose Radio Monumental in Spanish 1722 GMT 21 Aug 79 PA

[Statement by President Rodrigo Carazo from Presidential Palace--live]

[Text] [in progress] ...will not tolerate subversive movements or attempts to disrupt peace in the country. It is the unshakable and permanent duty of the government to watch over the nation's security. It is obvious that local and international political forces have joined in efforts against our institutions. Some of them are acting from their ideology and others from their political interests. I ask the workers to end the strike movement and return to their jobs, because only on the basis of work and respect for the laws can progress be made in a democratic society. They know quite well that the government's forces, that the private enterprises and [word indistinct] public institutions are always open to dialog. We will open such a dialog immediately, as soon as they lift the strike. Do not allow yourselves to be instigated by foreign and domestic agitators. We know they are not allowing you to act freely and that certain leaders have launched a terror campaign against the workers and their families.

I ask the communists and their political allies to lay down their arms and not go on with the campaign they have announced against the public institutions. They have proclaimed that they did not start this movement. However, they placed themselves in its vanguard with the help of other political leaders, heeding and obeying directives which are alien to our nation. They have established a system of terror and have begun to violate human rights.

I express the gratitude of the government of the republic to the selfless civil guardsmen, who are criticized if they take up arms to safeguard peace and institutions. If they appear unarmed they are [word indistinct] and attempts are made to kill them.

I thank Costa Ricans of all political stripes who respect the popular mandate, freedom and democracy for their support and offer them my permanent efforts.

This movement must end today at 1500. This is the (?deadline) set by the government.

Contemplated Expulsion of Foreigners

PA212132 Paris AFP in Spanish 1740 GMT 21 Aug 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 20 Aug (AFP)--Costa Rican authorities are considering the eventual expulsion of some 150 foreign activists who are residing in the country and considered a threat to the stability of democratic institutions, the newspaper LA NACION reported here today. The government yesterday accused international agitators of promoting the incidents in Puerto Limon which left over 100 persons injured, half of them with bullet wounds. On the same day, it announced the expulsion of two members of the Soviet Embassy in Costa Rica. The new measure will particularly affect Chileans, Argentines, Cubans, Salvadorans and Brazilians, most of whom are exiles in Costa Rica. Many of them are wanted in their own countries for terrorist acts, LA NACION added. According to the paper, those most involved are Chileans, numbering about 7,000 residing in Costa Rica. LA NACION, quoting official sources, said that most of them are good people, but others have been trained to destabilize regimes.

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO ARRIVE 'NEXT WEEK'

PA212139 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Aug 79 PA

[Text] The new Soviet ambassador to Costa Rica, Vladimir Chernyshev, is an experienced diplomat, according to Acting Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus. Chernyshev is a graduate of the Institute of International Relations and has been a member of his country's foreign service since 1952. He has held important positions in Mexico, the United States (?and) [word indistinct]. Our government has approved the new ambassador and he is expected to arrive in this country next week.

NICARAGUA

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH POLAND

FL211729 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Aug 79 FL

[Text] The Polish People's Republic and the Republic of Nicaragua have established diplomatic relations as a demonstration of the friendship existing between the two peoples. The major Polish dailies highlighted the announcement and published the communique issued by the Polish Government expressing the two countries' desire to strengthen the ties of cooperation.

INTERIOR MINISTER BORGE EXPLAINS FRIENDSHIP WITH CUBA

PA211247 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 20 Aug 79 PA

[Mario Velasquez interview with Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge at the Intercontinental Hotel in Managua--recorded, no date given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Commander Borge, a U.S. magazine, either NEWSWEEK or TIME, I don't remember which, said a couple of weeks ago in examining the Nicaraguan situation that you are one of the leaders, or one of the most representative elements, of the Marxist group that is most closely related with Cuba. What can you say about this?

[Answer] This is something U.S. newsmen usually say. Just as they say I am an ultra-leftist, they have said Eden Pastora, for example, our brother Eden, is a social democrat. They say many things. The truth is that they have said many things. We are friends of all the people of the world. We have already said we are Sandinists. We have never said we are Marxists. We have said we are Sandinists, and we repeat that now. This is a political and ideological concept for us Nicaraguans. This is a concept in line with the terms I noted before, right? We are friends of Cuba just as we are friends of Panama, of Mexico and all the people of Latin America. We have many debts of gratitude with many governments of this continent. Just as we appreciate Mexican solidarity and the solidarity of the government of Lopez Portillo, and the solidarity of Costa Rica and of the government of our friend President Rodrigo Carazo, we also appreciate the solidarity of the Cuban people and of the Cuban ruler, Fidel Castro. We do not accept this type of discrimination. We are friends of Cuba just as we are of Costa Rica and Mexico, and we are special friends of Panama and of our great friend and brother--so close to our hearts--Gen Omar Torrijos.

[Question] Commander Borge, I appreciate your remarks about Panama, and especially the time you have given us, because we know you have a tight schedule. Thank you, commander.

DEPUTY INTERIOR MINISTER PASTORA SAYS U.S. BLOCKING AID

LD220918 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0800 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] On the first anniversary, today, of the taking of the National Palace of Nicaragua by the Sandinist front, Commander Eden Pastora, who led that operation and who is today deputy minister of the interior, spoke this morning to this radio. He accused the United States of hindering economic aid to Nicaragua and of blackmailing it. The United States, he said, wants to speculate on the hunger of the people of Nicaragua and the world ought to know this. He said he was most optimistic about the forthcoming visit of Prime Minister Suarez to Nicaragua, hoping that aid to his country would be channeled through him. He also said the Government of Nicaragua would not rest until it had applied justice to dictator Somoza, now in Paraguay.

PANAMANIAN NEWSMAN ON SIMON BOLIVAR BRIGADE EXPULSION

PA210444 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 20 Aug 79 PA

[Mario Velasquez report from Managua--recorded]

[Text] We would have liked to ask Commander Borge about the expulsion of the Simon Bolivar Brigade, but we found out about it only a few minutes after we concluded our interview with him--when we were already in his hotel lobby.

According to official sources of the Nicaraguan Government, this brigade, which did not participate in the fighting since it arrived in Nicaragua after Somoza had already fallen, was formed by Argentines, Colombians, Peruvians and approximately three Panamanians. They were extreme left elements, Trotskyites, who were infiltrating approximately 60 labor unions, preparing lists of demands, trying to have the workers take over factories and farms, and demanding 7-hour work schedules in a country where the people should work 10 and get paid for 8, in the opinion of a fellow journalist. These elements of the Simon Bolivar Brigade had said that militarily they responded to the Sandinist front, but politically they had no commitment and worked for workers seizing work centers, a position contrary to the policies of the Sandinist front. We were told that, in view of this situation, Sandinist military units went to homes used by the members of the brigade, arrested them and placed them aboard a plane that immediately took them out of Nicaragua. It is believed that the Trotskyites expelled from Nicaragua are under arrest in a Panamanian jail.

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHES NEW FUNDAMENTAL LAWS

PA220436 Paris AFP in Spanish 0342 GMT 22 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 21 Aug (AFP)--Individual freedoms, freedom of the press, religious freedom and the elimination of the death penalty are guaranteed in the new fundamental laws of the Republic of Nicaragua, published here today. These laws are designed to formally establish the fundamental freedoms "trampled by the regime of General Somoza," an official source pointed out. The document, which will remain in effect until a vote on a new constitution, confirms equal rights for all before the law, nondiscrimination and the right to personal safety. Reacting to the former regime, the new laws reject the use of "torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment," and fix at 30 years the maximum imprisonment term. The right of asylum "for all persons who have struggled for peace, justice and the application of human rights" is likewise recognized. In addition, the new government guarantees the right to freedom of expression, thought, conscience and religion, and notes that "freedom of information is one of the fundamental principles of authentic democracy."

The fundamental laws, which also establish a number of economic and social rights, such as the right to strike, indicate that parents will have the same obligations toward their natural children as toward their legitimate children. The new regime stresses the right to education and states its decision to fight the high rate of illiteracy in the country. Elementary and secondary education will be free and obligatory. A decree which was published at the same time as the fundamental laws canceled a decree published in the "emergency period" immediately after the fall of the Somoza regime and which indicated that "collective communications media (radio stations) can be placed at the service of goals pursued by the state." The radio stations, whose role in this country with a large number of illiterates is very important, will now be able to broadcast their programs independently.

MEMBERS OF ESTELI LOCAL JUNTA ELECTED 19 AUGUST

PA200108 [Editorial Report PA] Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish at 1848 GMT on 19 August 1979 carried a live relay from Esteli, Nicaragua, in which Daniel Ortega, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and of the Joint National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, spoke at a rally in honor of a visiting Panamanian delegation. During his speech, Ortega proposed the election of Antonio Benavides, Maria Eugenia Barrera, Manuel Mungia Robelo, Moises Gonzalez and Perfecta Rodriguez as members of the local junta of national reconstruction of Esteli. All proposed members were elected by a show of hands.

RAMON FERNANDEZ REPORTS ON RESULTS OF AFRICAN TOUR

FL211226 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, gave his impressions to PRENSA LATINA of his recently ended tour to several countries in Africa and of the nonaligned countries sixth summit. In statements to the press the Cuban leader stated that the trip included the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Zambia, the People's Republic of the Congo, the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and the People's Republic of Benin.

He stated that the purpose of the tour was to report on the preparations for the nonaligned countries sixth summit and to learn about viewpoints and suggestions on the first draft of the event's final declaration. He added that without a doubt the exchange was very fruitful because, during the trip, all the countries he visited were informed about our positions and viewpoints. They were briefed on the preparations underway in our country and we listened with the greatest of interest and receptivity to the proposals made by those countries. Jose Ramon Fernandez stressed that in all the countries visited our delegation found the warm expression of friendship and solidarity which unite us, and respect and admiration for our homeland, especially for our commander in chief, Fidel Castro. He said that, using the contacts with the countries we visited as a base, we are convinced that the conference will be very successful.

He concluded that we do not have the least doubt that the movement will become more united, stronger and more active as a result of the sixth summit. He said it is correct to think of the movement as our peoples' main tool in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid and Zionism, and for their economic and social development.

Additional Remarks

PA212022 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpts] Cuba is aware of the responsibility it assumes as host of the sixth nonaligned countries summit conference to be held in September and, therefore, is making efforts so that this meeting will consolidate the unity and strength of the movement and so that the movement will continue to play its role as an independent, decisive factor in international relations. This statement was made by Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, following his tour through several African countries.

He then said that in Angola, Zambia, Sao Tome and Principe, Nigeria, Benin and the Peoples Republic of the Congo, he noted the confidence in Cuba and in the concept that the election of Cuba to preside over the movement during the next 3 years will give new dynamism to the organization.

The leaders of the African countries visited, briefed on the draft of the final declaration of the sixth summit to be presented by Cuba, could ascertain that the document follows the line and spirit of other documents, Jose Ramon Fernandez said. This has served to defeat enemy maneuvers which have tried to sow distrust in some countries so that Cuba would present a document not in accord with nonaligned principles.

PROPOSALS OF NONALINED NEGOTIATORS IN NEW YORK CITED

FL211742 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Aug 79 FL

[Text] United Nations--The negotiations at the permanent representative level among the nonalined countries directed at strengthening the unity and solidarity of the movement and improving its decision-making mechanism have concluded at the United Nations. The meetings took place almost uninterruptedly since shortly after the ministerial conference held in Belgrade in July 1978 when the movement decided to begin studying and reevaluating the ways and means by which to strengthen its unity.

The topic--known in the movement as Item No 15 of the Belgrade agenda--could not be exhaustively studied at the ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau held in Colombo last June 1979; therefore, it was once again transferred to New York. The results of the negotiations and discussions which concluded this past weekend will be transmitted to the ministerial conference in Havana. The decisions will be considered by the chiefs of state at the summit meeting in Havana city.

The negotiations were based on a document prepared with suggestions from numerous member countries and subjected to detailed study. The text is divided into five sections--introduction, preparation and holding of meetings, the Coordinating Bureau, the consensus decision-making process, and implementation of decisions. The ambassadorial plenum of New York was only able to study the first three sections of the document.

The recommendations approved by the permanent representatives aim to strengthen the existing mechanisms of the movement, especially those of the Coordinating Bureau which was set up after the summit conference held in Algiers in 1973. The discussions showed that the Coordinating Bureau has actively worked over the last 3 years under the presidency of Sri Lanka, especially as a moving force in the decisions of the summit and ministerial conferences. In the negotiations among the nonalined countries directed at strengthening the solidarity of the movement and improving the decision-making process which concluded at the United Nations at the permanent representative level, it was agreed to have the Coordinating Bureau continue the task of publishing communiques as required and as decided by the organization at its periodic meetings. An increase in the membership of the Bureau is foreseen--which presently is comprised of 25 countries--keeping in mind the increased membership in the movement which will include over 90 states after the sixth summit. Nevertheless, the principles of rotation will be kept in mind along with geographic balance and continuity which, since the fifth summit in Sri Lanka, have been defined as the norms to follow.

Other recommendations of the ambassadorial plenum are the strengthening and expansion of the cooperative activities of the working and coordinating groups.

NONALINED DELEGATIONS FROM SFYR, SPAIN, PLO ANNOUNCED

Tito To Attend

FL211724 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito will head his country's delegation to the sixth nonalined countries summit conference to be held in Havana beginning on 3 September. The Yugoslav news agency, TANJUG, announced in Belgrade that the chief of state will be accompanied by high officials of the government and the League of Communists of that European country.

Spanish Participation

FL202331 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja has ratified his country's decision to participate in the sixth nonaligned countries summit conference to be held in Havana City from 3 to 7 September. In statements to the French daily LE MONDE, Foreign Minister Oreja stated that his country's decision responds to the demands of a great number of Latin American countries, and that Spain expects to play a role in the definition of the international economic order.

PLO Delegation

FL171214 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Palestinian resistance leader Yasir 'Arafat will head the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] delegation to the sixth nonaligned countries summit conference to be held in Havana. The PLO delegation is also composed of Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the Political Department; Yasir 'abd-Rabbuh, chief of the Information Department; 'Abd al-Muhsin, an official spokesman; Hamid abu-Sittah, member of the Executive Committee; and (Ihsan Kamil), chief of the PLO mission to Havana.

NONALIGNED CENTER ON TRANSNATIONALS TO BE LOCATED IN HAVANA

FL212043 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2002 GMT 21 Aug 79 FL

[Text] The creation of an information center on transnational corporations by the non-aligned countries movement will contribute to the underdeveloped countries' struggle against imperialist voracity. That important agency's main offices will be located in Havana in accordance with an agreement reached by the fourth nonaligned countries summit conference held in Algiers and the bylaws adopted by the fifth nonaligned countries summit conference held in Sri Lanka.

The decision to create the center was reached in Algiers as a result of a denunciation of the transnationals for their actions against the sovereignty of underdeveloped countries and the right to self-determination. The denunciation stresses that the transnationals constitute a spearhead of international capitalism in maneuvers against underdeveloped nations.

Among the main objectives of the information center on transnational corporations is the dissemination of information which will make it possible for nonaligned countries to develop strategies to deal with transnationals in defense of their natural resources and economic interests. It will also lend assistance to the movement's members so that they may exercise both the principle of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and the sovereign right of nationalization. The center will work for the achievement of a smooth exchange of information to facilitate the full use of experiences gained by countries which have successfully confronted the actions of those tools of the monopolies. Likewise, investigations of the transnationals' operations in underdeveloped countries will be conducted.

The functions of the center are in agreement with the nonaligned movement's rejection of those businesses which adversely affect the legitimate interests of the territories in which the capitalist corporations operate.

Many agreements and declarations have already been approved in meetings of the movement in support of the peoples' desire for structural changes which are indispensable for guaranteeing development and ending various forms of foreign exploitation. The attitude is complemented with support for the achievement of a new international economic order which has been clearly defined many times at the United Nations and other international forums.

For all the aforementioned reasons, the future operation of the center is of great interest because its initial success will be based on the expected support of the nonaligned countries.

NICARAGUA DESIGNATES AMBASSADOR TO CUBA

FL171228 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Aug 79 FL

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has designated its first ambassador to Cuba in 18 years. The post will be occupied by (Carlos Rojas Ubeda). (Rojas Ubeda) joined the Sandinista guerrillas in 1978, distinguishing himself in the battles that took place in the southern front. Since 1961 Nicaragua has had no relations with Cuba.

LEZCANO CHAIRS CDR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS MEETING

FL212336 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Jorge Lezcano, member of the PCC Central Committee and national coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], has presided at the first municipal meeting held to evaluate accomplishments and elect and/or reelect officers of the organization as part of the current organizational process taking place throughout the country.

The meeting was held at the Cerro Municipality which won the vanguard national award during the 1978 emulation program. During the meeting Jorge Lezcano, Julio Camacho Aguilera and Antonio Argamisilla were elected delegates to the provincial assembly meeting.

Lezcano urged all present to make the greatest effort possible in the process of evaluating accomplishments and electing and/or reelecting officers and to continue to incorporate women into the leadership of that mass organization.

FAR VANGUARDS HONORED BY CDR NATIONAL DIRECTORATE

FL211203 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Aug 79 FL

[Text] The Committees for the Defense of the Revolution--CDR--National Directorate last night, 20 August, held a ceremony honoring the Revolutionary Armed Forces--FAR--vanguards of the 1978-79 training year. The ceremony was presided over by the members of the Central Committee Jorge Lezcano, national coordinator of the CDR, and Brig Gen Sixto Batista, vice minister-chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate. Jesus Fernandez, from the CDR National Secretariat, stated that there is already a beautiful tradition in the meetings between the CDR and the FAR vanguards whom, he said, were the purest expressions of the followers of the revolutionary traditions of the homeland. The ceremony was held in Havana City Province, Marianao Municipality CDR Zone No 15.

BOLIVIA

ARMED FORCES CONCERNED OVER 'DIATRIBE' AGAINST BANZER

PY211234 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 Aug 79 PY

[Communique issued by Bolivian Armed Forces in La Paz on 20 August]

[Text] The commander in chief of the armed forces has followed with deep concern the offensive diatribe in which Anibal Aguilar Penarrieta brought charges against Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez at the National Congress.

The armed forces respect the institutions and the laws governing the behavior of people, especially regarding former dignitaries of state. In this regard, and while the appropriate officials (?deal with) the legal charges, the ethical rules of moderation and respect should prevail over political passion, which in many cases not only undermines individual prestige but that of institutions and of the republic itself. Therefore, the commander in chief of the armed forces hereby states that offenses or slanders against its members, regardless of their rank or position, will not be tolerated.

CONGRESS TO HEAR CHARGES AGAINST BANZER ON 30 AUGUST

PY211235 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 21 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] Lidia Gueiler, president of the National Congress, tonight decided to call a joint session of the National Congress for Thursday, 30 August, to hear the charges to be made by the bloc of the Socialist Party-1 to support its request that Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez be tried.

PERU

JAPAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES SEABED EXPLOITATION

PA211442 Paris AFP in Spanish 0343 GMT 21 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 20 Aug (AFP)--Japan's foreign affairs minister, Sunao Sonoda, said here today that his country is coordinating positions with Latin America to reach agreement at the LOS Conference. Sonoda said at a news conference that Japan considers that the main problem at the LOS Conference in Geneva is exploitation of the seabed. The United States and the USSR, he added, are focusing on the issue from strategic viewpoints. For Japan and the developing countries, the economic aspect is fundamental. If agreement is not reached soon, the industrialized nations with the capital and technology will start exploiting the seabed, Sonoda pointed out. Japan is trying to reach a point of understanding between industrialized and underdeveloped countries and we are promoting cooperation with Latin America in this respect, he added.

In the meantime, oil-consuming, industrialized countries have agreed not to buy oil at high prices, Sonoda disclosed. For this reason, no agreement has been reached with Peru for the purchase of its crude as part of the payment of the loan granted by Japan for construction of the oil pipeline from the jungle to the Pacific. Peru wants to sell at prices for immediate delivery, Sonoda indicated. We have explained our position to Economy and Finance Minister Javier Silva and suggested that the relations between Peru and Japan should be carried out from a broader viewpoint, including financial and technical cooperation, Sonoda concluded.